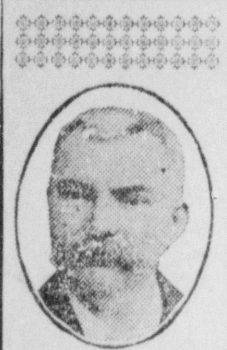


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The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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CHAPTER VI. SIMPLE NEEDS.

WHEN we buy a bird of the fencer, the good man tells us briefly what is necessary for our new pensioner, and the whole thing—hygiene, food and the rest—is comprehended in a dozen words. Likewise, to sum up the necessities of most men, a few concise lines would answer. Their regime is in general of supreme simplicity, and so long as they follow it all is well with them, as with every obedient child of Mother Nature. Let them depart from it, complications arise, health fails, gaiety vanishes. Only simple and natural living can keep a body fit and vigorous. Instead of remembering this basic principle we fall into the strangest aberrations.

What material things does a man need to live under the best conditions? A healthful diet, simple clothing, a sanitary dwelling place, air and exercise. I am not going to enter into hygienic details, compose menus or discuss model tenements and dress reform. My aim is to point out a direction and tell what advantage would come to each of us from ordering his life in a spirit of simplicity. To know that this spirit does not rule in our society we need but watch the lives of men of all classes. Ask different people of very unlike surroundings this question: What do you need to live? You will see how they respond. Nothing is more instructive. For some originals of the Parisian esprit there is no life possible outside a region bounded by certain boulevards. There one finds the respirable air, the illuminating light, normal heat, classic cookery, and, in moderation, so many other things without which it would not be worth the while to promenade this round ball.

On the various rungs of the bourgeois ladder people reply to the question. What is necessary to live? by figures varying with the degree of their ambition or education, and by education is oftentimes understood the outward customs of life, the style of house, dress, table—an education precisely skin deep. Upward from a certain income, fee or salary life becomes possible; below that it is impossible we have seen men commit suicide because their means had fallen under a certain minimum. They preferred to disappear rather than retrench. Observe that this minimum, the cause of their despair, would have been sufficient for others of less exacting needs and enviable to men whose tastes are modest.

On lofty mountains vegetation changes with the altitude. There is the region of ordinary flora, that of the forests, that of pastures, that of bare rocks and glaciers. Above a certain zone wheat is no longer found, but the vine still prospers. The oak ceases in the low regions; the pine flourishes at considerable heights. Human life, with its needs, reminds one of these phenomena of vegetation.

At a certain altitude of fortune the financier thrives, the chairman, the society woman—all these, in short, for whom the strictly proper means of living, a certain number of domestics and equipages as well as several town and country houses. Further on flourishes the rich upper middle class, with its own standards and life. In other regions we find men of ample, moderate or small means and very unlike exigencies. Then come the people, artisans, day laborers, peasants—in short, the masses—who live dense and serried like the thick, sturdy growths on the summits of the mountains, where the larger vegetation can no longer find nourishment. In all these different regions of society men live, and, no matter in which particular regions they flourish, all are alike human beings, bearing the same mark. How strange that among fellows there should be such a prodigious difference in requirements! And here the analogies of our companion fail us. Plants and animals of the same families have identical wants. In human life we observe quite the contrary. What conclusion shall we draw from this if not that with us there is a considerable elasticity in the nature and number of needs?

Is it well, is it favorable to the development of the individual and his happiness and to the development and happiness of society, that man should have a multitude of needs and bend his energies to their satisfaction? Let us return for a moment to our companion with inferior beings. Provided that their essential wants are satisfied, they live content. Is this true of men? No, in all classes of society we find discontent.

I leave completely out of the question those who lack the necessities of life. One cannot with justice count in the number of malcontents those from whom hunger, cold and misery wring complaints. I am considering now that multitude of people who live under conditions at least supportable. Whence comes their heartburning? Why is it found not only among those of modest though sufficient means, but also under shades of ever increasing refinement, all along the ascending scale, even to opulence and the summits of social place? They talk of the contented middle classes. Who talk of them? People who, judging from without, think that as soon as one begins to enjoy ease he ought to be satisfied. But the

middle classes themselves—do they consider themselves satisfied? Not the least in the world. If there are people at once rich and content, be assured that they are content because they know how to be so, not because they are rich. An animal is satisfied when it has eaten; it lies down and sleeps. A man also can lie down and sleep for a time, but it never lasts. When he becomes accustomed to this contentment he tires of it and demands a greater. Man's appetite is not appeased by food; it increases with eating. This may seem absurd, but it is strictly true.

And the fact that those who make the most outcry are almost always those who should find the best reasons for contentment proves unquestionably that happiness is not allied to the number of our needs and the zeal we put into their cultivation. It is for every one's interest to let this truth sink deep into his mind. If it does not, if he does not by decisive action succeed in limiting his needs, he risks a descent, insensible and beyond retreat, along the declivity of desire.

He who lives to eat, drink, sleep, dress, take his walk—in short, pamper himself all that he can—he is the courtier lacking in the sun, the drunken laborer, the commoner serving his belly, the prodigal of low estate or high, or simply the ordinary pleasure lover, a "good fellow," but too obedient to material needs—that man or woman is on the downward way of desire, and the descent is fatal. Those who follow it obey the same laws as a body on an inclined plane. Dupes of an illusion forever repeated, they think, "Just a few steps more, the last, toward the thing down there that we covet; then we will halt." But the velocity they gain sweeps them on, and the farther they go the less able they are to resist it.

Here is the secret of the unrest, the madness, of many of our contemporaries. Having condemned their will to the service of their appetites, they suffer the penalty. They are delivered up to violent passions which devour their flesh, crush their bones, suck their blood and cannot be sated. This is not a lofty moral denunciation. I have been listening to what life says, and have recorded as I heard them some of the truths that resound in every square.

His drunkenness, inventive as it is of new drinks, found the means of quenching thirst? Not at all. It might rather be called the art of making thirst inextinguishable. Frank libertinage, does it deepen the sting of the senses? No; it envenoms it, converts natural desire into a morbid obsession and makes it the dominant passion. Let your needs rule you, pamper them, you will see them multiply like insects in the sun. The more you give them the more they demand. He is senseless who seeks for happiness in material prosperity alone. As well undertake to fill the cask of the Danaides. To those who have millions, millions are wanting; to those who have thousands, thousands. Others lack a twenty franc piece or a hundred sous. When they have a chicken in the pot they ask for a goose; when they have the goose they wish it were a turkey, and so on. We shall never learn how fatal this tendency is. There are too many humble people who wish to imitate the great, too many poor workmen who ape the well to do middle classes, too many shopgirls who play at being ladies, too many clerks who act the clubman or sportsman, and among those in easy circumstances and the rich are too many people who forget that what they possess could serve a better purpose than procuring pleasure for themselves, only to find in the end that one never has enough. Our needs, in place of the servants that they should be, have become a turbulent and seditious crowd, a legion of tyrants in miniature. A man enslaved to his needs may best be compared to a bear with a ring in its nose, that is led about and made to dance at will. The likeness is not flattering, but you will grant that it is true. It is in the train of their own needs that so many of those men are dragged along who rant for liberty, progress and I don't know what else. They cannot take a step without asking themselves if it might not irritate their masters. How many men and women have gone on and on, even to dishonesty, for the sole reason that they had too many needs and could not resign themselves to simple living! There are many guests in the chambers of Mazas who could give us much light on the subject of too exigent needs.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Went Aground in the Harbor.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Hamburg-American line steamship Prinz Adalbert, from Genoa, Palermo and Naples with passengers and a general cargo, is aground in New York lower bay. The vessel struck in the wash channel near Rorer beacon as she was coming up the harbor from sea.

Condition Is Serious.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 6.—George Smith, better known as "Pittsburg Phil," the racehorse owner, is ill at a sanitarium here and his condition is serious.

A SPEEDY VERDICT

It Did Not Take Jury Long to Find James Gillespie Guilty.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE

Man Who Murdered His Twin Sister In Cold Blood Has Narrow Escape From Gallows.

Some of the Jurymen Insisted on the Death Penalty But Gave Way to Majority.

Rising Sun, Ind., Jan. 6.—James Gillespie, who with his sister, Mrs. Belle Seward and Mr. and Mrs. Myron Barbour, was indicted for the murder of his twin sister, Elizabeth Gillespie, was found guilty last night and sentenced to life imprisonment. The other defendants will be tried separately, as in the case of James. The trial lasted over five weeks and was bitterly fought throughout.

Miss Elizabeth Gillespie was shot and killed while in the parlor of her home preparing to entertain the women's literary club, a year ago last month.

This was the second trial of James Gillespie. At the former trial, a year ago, the four defendants were tried together, but the jury failed to agree and was dismissed. Since then Mrs. Seward and Mr. and Mrs. Barbour were admitted to bail, but in the case of James Gillespie bail was refused. When the case again came before the court about five weeks ago James demanded a separate trial, which was granted. This trial was bitterly fought throughout. The jury was given the case at 4:30 p. m. yesterday, and three hours later announced that they had reached a verdict. The courtroom was filled with people before Judge Cornet and the attorneys arrived. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour were the first of the defendants to arrive, closely followed by Dr. William Gillespie, a brother of James, and others. The jury filed slowly into the room and took their seats while James Gillespie was being brought from the jail by Sheriff Rump. After James arrived and order was established, Judge Cornet asked if the jurors had agreed upon a verdict. When they declared that the verdict was guilty and the penalty life imprisonment, the crowd broke from the courtroom and cheers for the jury were given outside. As the verdict was read James Gillespie attempted to smile, but it ended in a failure. Gillespie's attorneys today filed a motion for a new trial.

The jurors took but one ballot in finding for conviction, but three were necessary to fix the penalty, as three of the jurors held out for the death penalty.

Miss Elizabeth was shot on the night of Dec. 8, 1903, while in the parlor of her home preparing to entertain the Women's Literary Club of Rising Sun. The assassin fired through a front window with a double-barreled shotgun, inflicting wounds on the head of the woman which resulted in her death several hours later. The only person in the house at the time was the aged mother of the victim. Several witnesses testified that James and Elizabeth had many quarrels previous to the murder and that James left home to board with another sister after one of these quarrels. Experts claimed that the wounds were inflicted with a 16-gauge shotgun, and the prosecution brought forward witnesses who testified that James Gillespie was the owner of the only 16-gauge shotgun in Rising Sun.

Harriman Will Appeal.

New York, Jan. 6.—That the Northern Securities case will be taken up to the United States supreme court on a writ of certiorari by E. H. Harriman and the other interests allied with him was announced by W. D. Guthrie of counsel for the Harriman faction. Copies of the decision of the United States court of appeals were received by counsel. After perusal of the decision Mr. Guthrie said the application for the writ would be made to the supreme court as soon as the court reconvenes.

District Clerk Found Guilty.

Washington, Jan. 6.—James M. A. Watson, a clerk employed in the office of former Auditor Petty of the District of Columbia, was declared guilty on two indictments which alleged embezzlement of \$12,826 of district funds in 1901. The total amounts he is accused of having appropriated to his own use is estimated at \$73,000.

Wants a Clear Record.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe road has wired the interstate commerce commission asking for a rehearing in the now famous Colorado Fuel and Iron company case. His purpose, as indicated in a statement, is to endeavor to clear his railway of charges of lawlessness.

Due to Defective Boilers.

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 6.—The verdict of the coroner's jury which viewed the bodies of the eight men killed in the explosion of the towboat Defender, to the effect that the men came to their death by the explosion of defective boilers.

WENT INTO DETAIL

The Governor's Message Full of Interest and Information.

IT WAS WELL RECEIVED

The Attention of the Legislators Was Engrossed to the Last by This Meaty Message.

Governor Durbin Showed That He Was In Surprising Touch With State Affairs.

Indianapolis, Jan. 6.—The legislature was in session about two hours and a half today, during which Governor Durbin was the central figure. Two years ago he established the precedent of a governor reading his own message. He liked the effect and tried it again today with much success. The message was long, containing over 21,000 words, but the governor showed himself a good reader.

The matter was so interesting that but few of the members grew nervous or tired. Nearly everyone remained to the last. The governor not only went into detail regarding his own administration, but showed a surprising touch with the state's affairs. He also made a number of recommendations that surprised his hearers.

He took up the question of reform in the divorce laws and gave a number of valuable suggestions. His remedy to check purchase and sale of votes also caused a mild sensation. His recommendations regarding the liquor laws, however, probably caused the greatest commotion, or will cause a commotion among the liquor men and temperance reformers, for he showed what the liquor dealers regard as a most radical side.

The senate and house adjourned immediately after the reading of the message and will not meet again till Monday morning. Monday, however, will not be a day of legislation, as it will be given over to the inauguration of Mr. Hanly as governor and Hugh T. Miller as lieutenant governor. Mr. Miller's inauguration comes first in the senate chamber, after which Mr. Hanly will be inaugurated in the state-house rotunda.

The "plunder committees" of the house and senate are disposing of the patronage as rapidly as possible, so it is likely that when the legislature is convened Monday morning it will be ready for business with a complete set of employees.

BANK CLOSING DOWN

Run Proved Disastrous for Citizens Bank of North Liberty.

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 6.—A run on the Citizens' Bank of North Liberty, this county, compelled the bank to close its doors. There were rumors that the bank was in straitened circumstances, and when timid depositors began checking out, followed by township trustees who withdrew heavy balances, there was no other alternative but to admit a collapse. James W. Brooks, owner and cashier, tried to realize on securities, but his effort was unsuccessful. The bank was a private institution, but it carried a large line of deposits. It was capitalized at \$10,000. No statement is yet obtainable as to liabilities or assets. It is asserted that things have been looking badly there for some time, local banks refusing the North Liberty bank paper, and the same going to protest.

Strangers Have Disappeared.

Brownstown, Ind., Jan. 6.—The large safe in the general store of John L. Hunsucker at Valonia, three miles east of this place, was blown open and about \$2,000 in money taken. About \$800 of the money belonged to Hunsucker and the remainder belonged to citizens and farmers around Valonia who had used the safe as a temporary bank for their small savings. An explosion was heard by some of the citizens, but none paid sufficient attention to it to make an investigation. A little later a horse and buggy was heard driving rapidly through the main street, and it is believed the safe crackers made their escape by driving out of town. The tools with which the work was done were taken from a blacksmith shop in the rear of the store. A tall, well-dressed stranger was seen in the town all day the day before, and three suspicious characters were seen around the town all evening. The strangers have disappeared.

Huntsman Accidentally Killed.

Plymouth, Ind., Jan. 6.—Ray Koontz was accidentally shot and instantly killed. Koontz was in company of Philip Felton, who is his brother-in-law, and whose gun was accidentally discharged while they were passing through a thicket. The contents entered Koontz's back between the shoulders, cutting the spine in two.

Medical Men at War.

Goshen, Ind., Jan. 6.—Dr. E. C. Crow, practicing osteopathy in this city, was found guilty of violating the state medical law by a jury in the circuit court, and was fined \$25 and costs. Both the State Medical society and the Indiana Osteopathic society intend making this a test case, and there will be an appeal to the supreme court.

WITH THE FISHES

Flagship of the Baltic Squadron Strikes a Rock and Founders.

THE SUBMARINE FLEET

Of Russia's Luckless Navy Has a Most Important Acquisition In Mid-Ocean.

With No Japanese in Sight Great Battleship Makes a Dive For the Bottom.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 6.—Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship, the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, has struck a rock and foundered.

The latest report from Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron was contained in a dispatch dated Tamatave, Island of Madagascar, Jan. 2, in which it was stated that the vice admiral's division of the Russian second Pacific squadron, consisting of five battleships, three cruisers, two transports and a hospital ship, had anchored on that day in the roadstead of Sainte Marie, an island on the east coast.

The Kniaz Souvaroff was built at St. Petersburg in 1902 and was of 13,516 tons displacement. Her length was 267½ feet, her beam 76 feet, her draft 28 feet and her indicated horsepower 16,000. Her armament was of the Russian Krupp pattern and consisted of four 12-inch, twenty 3-inch, twenty 3-pounder and six 1-pounder guns. She had six torpedo tubes. Her complement of men was 740.

London Hasn't Heard It.

London, Jan. 6.—There is no confirmation here of the report from St. Petersburg of a disaster to the Russian battleship Kniaz Souvaroff. According to a dispatch from Mahe, one of the Seychelle Islands (about 1,000 miles east of Zanzibar), on Jan. 5 both divisions of the Russian Baltic squadron were proceeding in the direction of Diego Suarez. Merchantmen who passed Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's division report that the squadron keeps good station and appears to maneuver well.

AN ENORMOUS TASK

Every Facility for Caring for Wounded Is Overtaxed.

Chefoo, Jan. 6.—Sympathy for the sick and wounded Russians at Port Arthur is widespread, but an idea to care for them at Chefoo, Tientsin, Shanghai, Wei-Hai-Wei and Tsintau has led to an inquiry which developed the fact that the combined facilities of the places named are equal to harboring only a very small percentage of them.

Some time ago Russian residents at Chefoo collected a fund in anticipation of this emergency, but at a meeting of the British and Japanese consuls and the local health officer, the fact was developed that the present conditions at Chefoo are equal to caring for only sixty. The conditions at Shanghai and Tientsin are proportionately inadequate.

The general opinion here is that the great mass of the sick and wounded will be compelled to remain at Port Arthur until they are sufficiently convalescent to return to Russia. The refusal of the Japanese to accept the aid tendered by the British cruiser Andromeda was an error born of their desire to show the world that Japanese humanitarianism was equal to the occasion.

The statement of the censored dispatches from correspondents with General Nogi's army that the Japanese lost only 50,000 men in taking the fortress is declared to be absurd by Russian naval officers here. Their lowest estimate, they say, based on both personal observation and on stories told by prisoners is that the Japanese lost 80,000.

Advices from Japanese sources say that the condition of Port Arthur is chaotic, but that General Nogi and Admiral Stoessel are rapidly systematizing affairs there.

General Nogi is prepared through agents who have been recruiting for months, to put a horde of Chinese coolies at work in the fortifying of Port Arthur immediately after the Russians are disposed of. Vast quantities of cement and timber are ready on the Yalu river for this purpose while steel plates and other manufacturing necessities are ready in Japan for transportation to the fortress.

The Japanese are confident that the re-fortification of Port Arthur will place the fortress in a better condition than ever, with the Russian defects eliminated, long before Russia can besiege it, if such a thing ever occurs at all. Ammunition, food and medical supplies to last for years will be sent to Port Arthur, Japan being heedful of the mistakes made by the Russians.

Port Arthur Not Much Hurt.

London, Jan. 6.—Special dispatches from Tokio say that the Port Arthur garrison was marshalled at 9 o'clock Thursday morning at Yahutsul in accordance with the terms of the supplementary agreement. A Port Arthur correspondent reports that the town appears to have been little damaged by the bombardment. Carriages and

rickshaws, he says, are moving about with well-dressed people who apparently are anything but starved. The ruined forts resemble hills shaken by a mighty convulsion, and in many cases every trace of the works has disappeared.

Nogi and Stoessel Shake It Off.

Headquarters Third Japanese Army, Jan. 5, via Fusan, Jan. 6.—A meeting between General Stoessel and General Nogi took place yesterday at Shushi village. The two generals met in a room of the cottage and after an exchange of greetings, held a long conference. When they emerged from the cottage the generals shook hands and General Stoessel mounted his horse and returned to Port Arthur.

Stamps for War Widows.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 6.—The government has decided to issue a new set of stamps for foreign and domestic postage in denominations of from one to ten kopecks, bearing pictures of the Kremlin, Plevna, Peter the Great's statue in St. Petersburg, etc. The stamps will be sold for three kopecks above their face value, the surplus going to aid the widows and orphans of the war.

About Ready for Business.

Paris, Jan. 6.—It is said that Vice Admiral Doubasoff and Admiral Baron von Spain will arrive here today, thus completing the North sea commission, which will reassemble on Monday, Jan. 9.

LAID ON THE TABLE

House Chelves Southern Attack on Census Department.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The government's cotton statistics as prepared by the agriculture department and census bureau, formed the subject of an extended discussion in the house. Representative Livingston of Georgia attacked the reliability of the government's estimates and charged that the inaccuracy of the figures had created a panic in the cotton market. He called attention to the dissatisfaction which he said existed in the South over the government cotton statistics and said that the press of that section was ready to demand the abolition of the statistical bureau of the agricultural department. The question came up on a motion by Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the committee on agriculture, to lay on the table the resolution presented by Mr. Livingston several weeks ago calling on the secretary of agriculture for information regarding the method of collecting cotton statistics. The motion to lay on the table prevailed after Messrs. Burleson (Texas), Wadsworth (N. Y.), Lovering (Mass.) and Sims (Tenn.) had vigorously defended the government's estimate. The bill to improve currency conditions was further discussed, but adjournment was taken without final action on it.

The joint statehood bill again occupied the major portion of the attention of the senate. The omnibus claims bill was read in part, but no effort was made to secure action on it. Bills for the reorganization of the medical corps of the army and regulating promotions of army officers in the ordnance department were passed.

Brutal Assault at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6.—Miss Alice Brightwell, a protegee in the family of John T. Bate, a bank teller, was assaulted by a negro in Mr. Bate's residence at Crescent Hill, a high-class residence section of Louisville. The young woman was badly injured. The Crescent Hill district is in a state of high excitement and Captain Reilly of the Louisville police, has given orders if the negro is found, that he be brought to the county jail here instead of being taken to the police station.

Gasoline Wrecked Building.

Calumet, Mich., Jan. 6.—An explosion of tank of gasoline caused a fire in the Hubbard laundry at Greenland, killing Agnes Houle, probably fatally injuring Annie Schoen and wrecked the building.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

James Gillespie was sentenced for life at Rising Sun, Ind., for the murder of his twin sister.

A run on the Citizens Bank of North Liberty, Ind., compelled that institution to close its doors.

Sir Thomas Lipton is looking for a new designer to build another Shamrock to compete for the America's cup.

The boiler at the sawmill of James Bailey, near Elizabethtown, Ky., blew up, killing two men and wounding several others.

The Standard Oil company has made another cut of 5 cents in crude oil. This is the third 5-cent reduction in three weeks.

President Roosevelt was the principal speaker at a special session of the American forest congress held at Washington.

Secretary Hay has asked congress to appropriate \$7,500 annually to provide for an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Morocco.

George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the national republican committee, and Mrs. Cortelyou have left for a seven weeks' trip to southern Europe.

Senator Bailey has submitted a proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of the president at six years and making him ineligible for re-election.

Brigadier General Nathaniel Collins McLean, U. S. A., retired, whose father, John McLean, was postmaster general under Presidents Monroe and Jackson, is dead at his home in Bellport, L. I.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Is a very familiar greeting, but can one be happy without health? No! Then our greeting is twice welcome because we also offer you a medicine that will positively restore you to health and happiness, namely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It never fails in cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Heartburn, Insomnia, Chills for Colds. Try a bottle! Also get a free copy of our 1905 Almanac from your Druggist.

HUSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN

Episcopal Church Scandal Takes on a New Phase.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—Presenters of Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the central Pennsylvania diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, who have not repudiated the paper filed against him, last night formally withdrew the "charges in writing" made against the bishop by friends of the Rev. Dr. I. N. W. Irvine, a deposed priest. They reserve the right to present new "charges in writing." The withdrawal concludes by asking that if before any further "charges in writing" are made against Bishop Talbot he (Bishop Talbot) shall "make a request in the manner provided in the canons of the church for a board of inquiry to investigate rumors, reports or charges (in circulation) affecting his moral or religious character, then and in that event we will furnish to the proper person or persons the proofs we would have produced before the board of inquiry ordered by you."

TITLES WORTHLESS

Citizens of Boynton Find Themselves Dispossessed.

Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 6.—The interior department yesterday declared Boynton, a town twenty-two miles west of here, a government townsite. This opens it for original settlement, and as soon as the news reached Boynton, the wildest excitement prevailed. Men began to jump town lots which have been held by others for two years and some of which have been built upon. Citizens armed themselves to protect their property, and officers are rushing to the scene to prevent riot and bloodshed. The town was settled on what was known as a dead claim and now has a population of 2,500, half negroes. Now that it is declared a government townsite, former titles are worthless.

Made the Lawyer Mad.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 6.—As the result of a clash between the federal and county authorities that has been on since Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick arrived from New York, as to who had jurisdiction over the prisoner's care while she is in the county jail, the federal authorities have assumed control and two deputy marshals alternate in the county jail in guarding the way to Mrs. Chadwick's cell. Not even her attorney, J. P. Dawley, was allowed to see her because he had not obtained permission from the federal authorities. Dawley, who is a very prominent lawyer, asserted the prerogative of his calling to see his client, but the powerful deputy marshal refused him entrance to the woman's corridor of the jail. Dawley was furious and said to the marshal that if he had half as much physical strength as he had determination, he would throw the marshal out of the window.

LIGHT AND DARK,

Day and night, sunshine and shadow are not more different from each other than a healthful from a sickly woman. The healthful woman carries light and sunshine with her wherever she goes.

The woman who suffers from ill-health casts a shadow on her own happiness and the happiness of others. She cannot help it. Those who suffer cannot smile and sing.

Ill-health in woman is generally traceable to disease of the delicate womanly organism. Many women have been restored to happiness by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If there is an invalid woman, suffering from female weakness, prolapsus, or falling of womb, or from leucorrhoea who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription without complete success Dr. Pierce would like to hear from such a person—and it will be to her advantage to write as he offers, in perfect good faith, a reward of \$500 for any case of the above maladies which he cannot cure.

"I feel it my duty to inform you that I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness with all its symptoms and complications," writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, of 1861 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. "I was constantly going to see a physician. I was induced to ask Dr. Pierce's advice. I then took five bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face; have also gained about ten pounds in weight and one thousand of comfort, for I am a new woman once more."

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" does so to gain the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOING TO BUILD? IF SO

Nichols' Album of Artistic Dwellings, 125 pages of photographs and plans of houses priced from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Tells how to build them. Post paid 10 cents. Plans and specifications carefully prepared for churches, schools, stores, etc. NICHOLS, The Architect, Bloomington, Indiana.

A Poem for Today

THE LOW-BACKED CAR

By Samuel Lover

WHEN first I saw sweet Peggy,
'Twas on a market day;
A low-backed car she drove,
And sat
Upon a truss of hay;
But when that hay was blooming
With blossoms of the spring,
No flower was there that could compare
With the blooming girl I sing.
As she sat in the low-backed car,
The man at the turnpike bar,
Never asked for the toll,
But just rubbed his cold poll,
And looked after the low-backed car.

Sweet Peggy round her car, sir,
Has strings of ducks and geese,
But the scores of hearts she slaughters
Are far outnumber these;

While she among her poultry sits,
Just like a turtle dove,
Well worth the cage, I do engage,
Of the blooming girl of Love!
While she sits in her low-backed car,
The lovers come, near and far,
And envy the chicken,
That Peggy is picking,
As she sits in her low-backed car.

O, I'd rather own that car, sir,
With Peggy by my side,
Than a coach and four, and gold gallopes,
And a lady for my bride;

For the lady would sit forlorn,
On a cushion made with taste,
While Peggy would sit beside me,
With my arm around her waist,
While we drove in the low-backed car,
To be married by Father Mahur;
O, my heart would beat high
At her glance and her sigh—
Though it beat in a low-backed car!

CITY COUNCIL.

Dr. Casey Elected a Member of School Board.

City council met last night. Mayor Graessle was in the chair and all councilmen answered roll call. The following business was transacted after the minutes were read and approved:

Under the call of committees Mills reported that the building committee could report progress. Architects are now at work on plans which would be submitted when completed.

Bretthauer reported that the light committee made deductions from the light bill amounting to \$44.25.

The city treasurer submitted his report for December which showed the following:

RECEIPTS.	
Bal. last report.....	\$8673.09
Current tax recd.....	925.32
Delinquent tax recd.....	124.68
Liquor licenses.....	937.50
Library committee.....	275.90
Miscellaneous license.....	19.00
Judges fees.....	8.00

Total receipts.....\$10063.49

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Light.....	\$1421.55
Water.....	1273.75
Funding bonds redeemed.....	2500.00
Street Imp.....	608.55
Salaries.....	530.01
Public library.....	275.90
Interest on bonds.....	739.80
Police Dept.....	93.00
Fire Dept.....	57.17
Garbage.....	45.00
Incidentals.....	21.75
Prisoners.....	6.35
Contagious diseases.....	2.85
Stationary and printing.....	2.10

Total disbursements.....\$7577.78

Balance on hand.....\$3385.71
The treasurer also submitted his annual report which was as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1904.....	\$ 7,744.76
Taxes collected, during yr.....	27,312.35
Miscellaneous collections.....	3,484.65
" Licenses.....	96.50
Liquor licenses.....	6,250.00
Mayor and judges fines.....	8.00

Total.....\$44,896.26

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Streets.....	\$6,398.50
Salaries.....	4,243.18
Incidentals.....	533.13
Police.....	1,277.50
Stationary and printing.....	274.43
Water and court ex.....	9,090.45
Light.....	5,796.24
Prisoners.....	45.20
Int. on notes.....	408.00
Int. on park bonds.....	730.00
Int. on funding bonds.....	750.00
Funding bonds redeemed.....	2,500.00
Garbage expense.....	405.00
Election expense.....	501.54
Ewing street sewer.....	86.00
Real Estate.....	6,541.94
Cont. disease.....	208.00
Fire dept.....	891.75
Public library.....	761.09
Rebate tax.....	21.30
Rebate license.....	37.00

Total disbursement.....\$41,896.26

Bal. on hand Dec. 31.....\$3,385.71
The treasurer reported the city's indebtedness as follows:

Funding Bonds.....	\$12,500.00
Park bonds.....	20,000.00
First Nat. bank notes.....	5,200.00
Seymour Nat. bank notes.....	2,000.00
Loan and Trust Co.....	2,000.00

Total indebtedness.....\$41,700.00

The street commissioners report of work done by him and under his supervision the past two weeks which was approved.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.	
Geo. J. Mayor, supplies.....	\$ 2.36
First Nat. bank, int.....	48.00
T. J. Clark, postage and delinquent tax per cent.....	66.15
Oscar Booker, labor.....	50
Firemen, services at fire.....	17.75
Lon Prewitt, prisoners.....	2.50
A. D. Shields, bale of straw.....	40
H. F. White, coal.....	7.90
M. Misch & son, repairs.....	50
Wm. Wolter, janitor.....	4.00
Mrs. A. Heuser, meals.....	3.03
John Hair, street comr.....	18.00
H. McGary, labor.....	16.20
Wm. Tharpe.....	16.25
Jesse Elliott.....	10.80
Jno. Owens, hauling.....	18.25
Ben Jones.....	20.50
Wm. Maddox.....	2.50

Cordes introduced a resolution providing for the extension of the water mains to the Seymour Slack State factory and for the extension of the mains east on Second street to the Greenman Furniture factory. After an explanation of the agreement between the Water Company and the Greenman Furniture Company about this extension the resolution was adopted.

Love offered a resolution for the election of Dr. W. M. Casey to membership in the school board to succeed Wm. Humes, resigned. The resolution was adopted by the unanimous vote of the council and Dr. Casey was declared elected.

No miscellaneous business was introduced by any member of the council.

Dr. G. H. Kaman, health officer, reported that during the month of December there were 18 births in the city, 7 males and 11 females; during the month there were 7 deaths, 6 males and 1 female; in December six cases of scarlet fever and four of diphtheria were reported. Only two cases of scarlet fever exist in the city at this time.

BUT IT DOESN'T

Many Have the Erroneous Idea That Fat Makes Fat.

Fat taken into the stomach does not necessarily make fat.

Thousands of physicians have prescribed cod liver oil for wasting diseases. They know that the fat or oil is not what is necessary to make fat or build tissue. They also know that the oil or fatty part of cod liver oil is very objectionable, it being too rich to be digested by a stomach weakened by disease.

The reason doctors prescribe cod liver oil is because it contains certain curative properties. It is to take advantage of these same curative properties that they have so often tried to force their patients to take this horrible greasy, vile-smelling, nauseating remedy.

It never was the oil of cod liver oil that created flesh, but the medicinal properties contained therein—the oil has always been a hindrance. These medicinal elements of the cod's liver have for years been known to act favorably upon the stomach, provided the stomach could stand the greasy oil.

They create an appetite for good wholesome food, and cause the proper assimilation of the body-building properties of every-day food, so that strength, flesh and general health are built up by natural means.

Therefore it is not the oil of the cod's liver that is valuable, but the medicinal elements contained therein.

Now this explains why Vinol is the best preparation of cod liver oil made: it contains only the active medicinal elements taken from genuine fresh cod's livers, and in its process of making the oil is thrown away entirely.

Thus Vinol is recognized by the best authorities at home and abroad as a better flesh and strength creator than any oily or greasy preparation that ever was made. W. F. Peter Drug Co.

About Died Out.

A citizen from Sand Creek township said this morning that the so-called small pox in that township had about died out, that it was no longer an interesting topic of conversation in the township and that the schools that were closed on account of it would be reopened next Monday.—Columbus Herald.

Speedy Relief.

A salve that heals without a scar is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. No remedy effects such speedy relief. It draws out inflammation, soothes, cools and heals all cuts, burns and bruises. A sure cure for Piles and skin diseases. DeWitt's is the only genuine Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of counterfeits, they are dangerous. Sold by A. J. Pelless and W. F. Peter Drug Co.

Book Shower.

The Library Board is hoping that the people will be impressed with the "book shower" next Monday evening and that many of those who visit the library that evening will bring a book and present it to the library. By this method it is expected that a number of desirable books will be added to the library on the night the new building is opened to the public.

John McClintock, of Reddington, was in town today on business.

Niedringhaus Wins.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 6.—Thomas K. Niedringhaus of St. Louis, chairman of the Republican state central committee, was last night nominated for United States senator to succeed Senator Cockrell. His election is assured. He was named on the fifth ballot, Richard Kerens being his nearest competitor.

DO YOU GET UP

WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Birmingham, N. Y., on every bottle.

MATTER OF GRATIFICATION

Lieut.-Gov. elect Miller Watching the Workings of His Pet Law.

Indianapolis, Jan. 6.—Hugh T. Miller, lieutenant governor-elect, is very much interested in the workings of a road supervisor's law he caused to be enacted at the last session of the legislature when he was a member of the house. He took the position that the road supervisors should be elected by the road districts they supervise, that the towns and cities should not have a voice in their election, and that the office should be removed as far as possible from politics. In order to do that his bill provided that the supervisors should be elected on the second Saturday following the first Monday of January of this year; that the township trustees, should post public notices of the hour and place of the elections and that the elections in all districts should be held at the same time. The bill provided that the voters should meet at a given point as in mass convention and then select the supervisor in a way that the road district affected would settle the matter at issue and politics cut as little figure as possible. Mr. Miller is anxious to see how the law will work. He is gratified because the codification commission has embodied the law in its report.

The matter of the appointment of the Hon. John L. Griffiths of this city to a position in the consular service seems to have taken on some peculiar phases. For instance it was first sent out in a semi-authoritative way from Washington that he was to succeed the Hon. John K. Gowdy as consul general to Paris. Next it was given out authoritatively that he was designated for consul general to Berlin, but just as he was beginning to receive letters of congratulation from his friends, lo and behold! word was sent out from Washington again that the report about his being designated for the Berlin position was without authority of the White House. Now comes the report that the president has authorized Congressman Overstreet of this city to inform Mr. Griffiths that he will be given a position in the consular service in Europe and promoted at the end of the next four years, but that it is impossible to assign him to either Berlin or Paris. While it is generally conceded by the party leaders that Mr. Griffiths is entitled to a good appointment, it would not be surprising under the circumstances if he should refuse to accept anything.

An interesting sidelight on the session up to date is the number of members who say they have no bills to introduce. If they should carry out the resolve they announce there would be less legislation than usual, but it would be unsafe to predict that there would not be as many bills as is the ordinary run. The chances are that on the first roll-call there will be such a list of bills that the clerks will have their hands full handling them. Of course there will not be so very much doing next week, but thereafter business will be good unless there should be something unusual to keep the members from breaking in. It is expected that the codification bill, the railway commission bill and the general appropriations bill will be the most interesting features.

Congressman James A. Hemenway of Booneville, who will be chosen Jan. 17 as Vice President-elect Fairbanks' successor in the United States senate, left here last night for Washington. He expected to remain till after the inauguration of Mr. Hanly as governor Monday, but he received a telegram from Washington this afternoon asking him to return at once if possible. During his short stay here this time he has met most of the Republican members of the legislature and become better acquainted with them. Mr. Hemenway said he would return to Indianapolis the 16th or 17th of the month.

Oratorical Siege Guns in Position. Denver, Jan. 6.—Today the Colorado legislature commenced to do things. All the political preliminaries to the canvassing of the vote for state officers have been swept away. When the legislature convened this morning the decks were cleared, the battlelines run up and in both house and senate ninety-nine gunners were standing by an equal number of oratorical siege guns prepared for action.

Despondent Over Ill-Health. Bellefontaine, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Despondent because of poor health, Miss Lydia Haupt committed suicide at her home last evening by swallowing an ounce of carbolic acid. During the Spanish-American war she was employed in Cuba as a government nurse, and at the cessation of hostilities had the distinction of raising the American flag over Moro castle at Havana.

Had to Hire Larger Hall. Indianapolis, Jan. 6.—So many members attended the meeting of the Indiana Swine Breeders' association at the statehouse that about a hundred could not get in the room, and a larger hall was obtained. This is about the strongest livestock association in Indiana, and has held its strength for many years.

Body Found in River. Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 6.—The body of Nell S. Phelps, the millionaire manufacturer of breakfast foods, of this city, who mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago, and who was supposed to have gone to British Columbia, was found, badly decomposed, in the river here.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR CHEMICAL CO., 77 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS



They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "LIFE SAVERS" to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. \$1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL. Sold by druggists. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

A. J. PELLESS, Druggist Seymour, Ind.



Busy Times

will come with the opening of spring, so now the chance is at hand for builders and real estate owners to make the most favorable contracts for lumber and building materials. Let us have your specifications and get our figures.

The Travis Carter Co

REST MADE EASY.

There Will be Less Sleeplessness When Seymour People Learn This.

Can't sleep at night with a bad back? A lame, a weak or an aching one. Doan's Kidney Pills are for bad backs.

They cure every form of kidney ills, from common backache to diabetes. They are endorsed by Seymour people. Mrs. Henry Meritz, of Lynn and Laurel street says: "Doan's Kidney Pills certainly did me much good. I suffered from a terrible lame back, clung right to me, preventing me resting nights and the kidney secretions were irregular. I also suffered from depressing headaches which ascended the back of my neck. From my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills I can heartily recommend them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cts. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Notice of Election.

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank of Seymour, Indiana, for the election of the officers and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking house, January 10, 1905.

J. H. ANDREWS, Jr., Cashier.

No More Stomach Troubles.

All stomach trouble is removed by the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It gives the stomach perfect rest by digesting what you eat without the stomach's aid. The food builds up the body, the rest restores the stomach to health. You don't have to diet yourself when taking Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. J. D. Eskine, of Allentown, Mich., says, "I suffered Heartburn and Stomach trouble for some time. My sister-in-law has had the same trouble and was not able to eat for six weeks. She lived entirely on warm water. After taking two bottles of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure she was entirely cured. She now eats heartily and is in good health. I am glad to say Kodol gave me instant relief." Sold by A. J. Pelless and W. F. Peter Drug Co.

Constipation and piles are twins. They kill people inch by inch, sap life away every day. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will positively cure you. No cure, no pay. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. W. F. Peter Drug Co.

THE Southwestern's Book.

FOR NOVEMBER

Issued by the Passenger Department of the S. W. R. R., contains many elegant half-tone engravings and numerous well-written articles among which are the following:

THE INDUSTRIES OF A GREAT REPUBLIC (Part II.)
THE FIRST THANKSGIVING IN AMERICA.
"ADIRONDACK" MURRAY.
"LETTERS HOME" FROM CUBA (Part II.)
SKETCHES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.
And other interesting matter.

Copies can be had at Union News Company's stands or B. & O. S. W. ticket offices at 50 per copy. Subscription by mail, post paid, 50c per year, by addressing O. P. McCarthy, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.

WINTER TOURIST TICKETS

Are Now on Sale via

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

FLORIDA.

GULF COAST RE-

SORTS, CUBA,

AT VERY LOW RATES.

For rates, time tables or beautifully illustrated booklets on Florida, the Gulf Coast, New Orleans or Cuba, address nearest representative, F. D. BUSH, D. P. A., Cincinnati; J. E. DAVENPORT, D. P. A., St. Louis; H. C. BAILEY, N. W. P. A., Chicago; J. H. MILLIKEN, D. P. A., Louisville; C. L. STONE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Louisville & Nashville Railway, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

West, Northwest, and Southwest via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines to points west, northwest and southwest, as follows: Home-Seekers' excursion during January, February, March and April. For full particulars regarding fares, routes, etc., call on local ticket agent or those lines.

B. O. S. W. EXCURSION S.

Home seekers' Excursion 1905.—The B. & O. S. W. R. R. will sell regular home seekers' tickets to points south, west, southwest and northwest on the first and third Tuesday in every month at very low rates. For full particulars call on or address C. C. Frey.

NEW AND SECOND HAND
FURNITURE
Stoves, Carpets and Sewing Machines
HOME FURNITURE & STOVE CO.
118 SOUTH CHESTNUT ST.

Dr. F. Lett

VETERINARY SURGEON

Office Third street between Chestnut and Walnut.

Calls answered day or night.

Office Phone No. 80.

Residence Phone No. 7.

Insurance, Fire, Life and Accident; Real Estate, Five Per Cent. Loans, Notary Public. All Matters Given Prompt Attention.
CLARK B. DAVIS.

R. E. HARRIS,

DENTIST.

Rooms 3 and 4, Masonic Temple

OVER POSTOFFICE.

Phones—Office 328, Residence.

LEWIS & SWAILS,

ATTORNEYS.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

We Have the Remedies

For all Fall and Winter

ills. Bring us your

Prescriptions

They will be carefully

pared from fresh drugs

Geo. F. Meyer, Druggist

Phone 247, 116 S. Chestnut St.

DR. J. M. BURKE

OPTOMETRIST.

Eyes examined by the latest and

most improved methods by a special

ist in this line of work. Eye glasses

and spectacles fitted for all defects

of vision and relief of eye strain. Result

guaranteed at J. G. Laupus' jewelry

store Friday of each week.

New Pennsylvania Time Table.

NORTHBOND.

No. 31.....8:00 a. m.

No. 19.....9:50 a. m.

No. 33.....3:35 p. m.

No. 27.....4:54 p. m.

No. 1.....9:52 p. m.

SOUTHBOND.

No. 6.....5:10 a. m.

No. 26.....8:35 a. m.

No. 30.....10:06 a. m.

No. 18.....5:40 p. m.

No. 32.....8:42 p. m.

Trains No. 30 and No. 33 do not run

on Sunday.

Start the New Year Right!

Among your good resolutions, let there be a

resolve to give the most delicate and sensitive of all

organs the attention they deserve. Remember



Here's Your Chance! ONE-FOURTH OFF

THIS WEEK

On all our Boys' and Children's
Overcoats, Agee 4 to 15.

Good Line to Select From
THE HUB.

November Coughs

The changeable weather of November is very hard on throat and lungs, causing much coughing and soreness. We invite your Doctor's prescriptions for medicine covering such ailments. Also if you want a good household cough remedy, one that has proven thoroughly reliable during a use of several years, we will gladly supply you Rexall Celery Juice at 25c a bottle.

W. F. PETER DRUG CO.
Phone 400.

PIANO TUNING!

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

JOHN EUDALY, Postal Teleg. Office

Opera House!

J. E. BARTLETT, Mgr.

Tuesday, January 10.

DAVE B. LEVIS.

PRESENTS

ELWYN STRONG

And a Capable Company of Players
in R. L. Stevenson's Masterpiece

DR. JEKYLL

AND

MR. HYDE

Startling Situations
Exciting Climaxes
Beautiful Scenery.

Prices: 25c, 35c, 50c, and Boxes \$1.00

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 6, 1905.—Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday with snow flurries north portion. Cold tonight.

See Wm. Schroer for all kinds of groceries.

Low prices on groceries at Hoadley's. There is satisfaction in buying Black Creek coal.

Pineapples, Malaga grapes, grape fruit, at the Model Grocery. Oranges and bananas 10c per dozen at Hoadley's.

Have your clothes cleaned, pressed and put in good shape by Peterman, the tailor. Phone 228. j16d

If your dealer cannot furnish you with anthracite coal call up Ebner, Phone No. 4. He's got it. j9

New buckwheat and sorghum at Hoadley's.

Black Creek coal makes a strong heat, light ash and does not clinker. j7d

I'll brave the storms of Chillicothe Pass I'll cross the plains of frozen glass, I'd leave my wife and cross the sea, Rather than be without Rocky Mountain Tea. W. F. Peter Drug Co.

J. M. Burke, Optometrist. Eyes examined and glasses fitted by the latest and most improved methods by a specialist at J. G. Laupus' jewelry store, Friday of each week.

PERSONAL.

Dr. N. G. Smith was at Brownstown today.

H. S. Dell went to Indianapolis this morning. H. A. Love made a business trip to Brownstown today.

August Cordes looked after business at Brownstown today.

M. W. Pearson was a northbound passenger this morning.

Hon. Louis Schneck made a business trip to Charlestown today.

Ewing Shields made a trip to Medora and back this morning.

Frank, the little son of conductor, George Childs is very sick.

J. R. Tindler, county clerk, came up from Brownstown this morning.

Mark Williams did business for the Prudential at Crothersville today.

J. L. Vogel and C. S. Brolyer transacted business at Medora today.

Jack Grimes went to Brownstown this morning to look after work on the jail.

J. C. Branaman, of Brownstown, and Tilden Smith, of Vallonia, were here last night.

Henry Brinkman, a prominent farmer of this township, was in town today and made the REPUBLICAN a call.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Downs, of near Hayden, were in town today and made the REPUBLICAN a pleasant call.

Otto Hunter returned this morning to Borden after a visit with C. B. Davis and wife and relatives at Reddington.

Waldo Stearns, of North Vernon, will join the Prudential force here under Mark Williams and will move to this city.

August Dickow, of the Seymour Harness Company, has returned from a business trip to the North part of the state.

W. A. Wylie, of the American Chair Co. has gone to Chicago to attend the furniture exposition. He will be gone two weeks.

William Peter left this morning on his return to Yale to resume his college work. He will stop with friends in Indianapolis a day or two.

Julius Miller, formerly of this place, but now of New Albany, came out last Sunday evening for a few days' visit to his many friends.—Ordans Examiner.

Miss Louise Armbruster of Kurtz, who has been the guest of her brother Dr. Armbruster, and wife, has returned home. Misses Leona and Alice Beck went to Freetown this morning to attend the funeral of their brother-in-law, Cebron Hupp.—Columbus Republican.

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NO CLUE FOUND.

The Vallonia Safe Robbers Left no Tracks.

Up to the present time no clue to the Vallonia safe robbery has been discovered. The parties that blew open that safe and got away with over \$2000 were certainly experts and knew how to cover up their tracks. No trace whatever as to the course they took after they got out of town has been found. They got out of Vallonia with a lot of good money and that is about as much as anybody knows.

They had a pretty good load too, for over \$400 of the money they took was in silver. The \$1600 and a little over in paper money was not so heavy to carry. About \$250 in nickels and small pieces of silver was over-looked. A reward of \$800 has been offered for the capture of this gang of burglars. That should be sufficient incentive to put the sleuths to work in earnest.

Headlight Faulty.

Dr. S. M. Voris, the acting coroner at Columbus, who investigated the wreck north of Columbus Dec. 2 in order to place the responsibility for the lives lost, makes some criticism of the Pennsylvania headlights.

In the testimony it was shown that the headlight of the passenger was an ordinary oil light and that the light thrown would not show the track more than 100 feet. In speaking of these conditions, Dr. Voris says:

"When an engineer is required to drive his engine through the darkness at a speed of fifty to sixty miles an hour, it seems in this day of improvement in high candle power a railway company should provide a headlight that would give an engineer at least some chance to save his train, and where sticking to his post would mean little more than death.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case if it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Holds Claim Illegal.

The Bartholomew county commissioners have declined to pay a claim of the outgoing sheriff for \$262 on the advice of the county attorney who holds it illegal. The claim is for "ins" and "outs" during his term. The sheriff claims a fee of 25 cents for every time he took a prisoner in and 25 cents for every one he turned out. Such fees are charged up by many sheriffs over the state and they are paid, but here is a county attorney that says that there is no law to sustain these fees.

An Accomplished Star.

Elwyn Strong, the clever actor who is appearing with such marked success this season in that famed and well-known drama "Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde" has been stamped by the critics as an actor who is sure to have a brilliant future. Mr. Strong's fine portrayal of that dual role of Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde is carefully studied, clear cut effort. See him Jan. 10 at opera house.

A Surprise Party.

A pleasant surprise party may be given to your stomach and liver, by taking a medicine which will relieve their pain and discomfort, viz: Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are a most wonderful remedy, affording sure relief and cure for headache, dizziness and constipation. 25c at W. F. Peter Drug Co.

Install Officers Tonight.

Ellsworth Post, G. A. R. and the W. R. C. install officers tonight. A large attendance and a pleasant social time is anticipated.

Forced to Starve.

B. E. Leek, of Concord, Ky. says: "For 20 years I suffered agonies, with a sore on my upper lip, so painful, sometimes, that I could not eat. After vainly trying everything else, I cured it with Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's great for burns, cuts and wounds. At W. F. Peter Drug Co. Only 25c.

A large percent of the people in Seymour are burning Black Creek coal and express universal satisfaction.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve For Piles, Burns, Sores.

\$5,000

Reward will be paid to any person who can find one atom of opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, ether or chloroform in any form in any of Dr. Miles' Remedies.

This reward is offered because certain unscrupulous persons make false statements about these remedies. It is understood that this reward applies only to goods purchased in the open market, which have not been tampered with in any way.

Dr. Miles' remedies cure by their soothing, nourishing, strengthening and invigorating effects upon the nervous system, and not by paralyzing and weakening the nerves as would be the case if these drugs were used.

For this reason Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are universally considered the best pain remedy. "I have suffered for 25 years with severe pains in my head, heart and back, and have tried everything I could get and could not find any relief until I got a box of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I suffered as long as 12 hours at a time with such severe pains that I feared I would lose my mind. The Anti-Pain Pills gave me relief in from 10 to 20 minutes. I do not have to use Morphine any more. I wish you would publish this so that other sufferers may find relief."

J. A. WALKER, R. F. D. No. 4, Salem, Ind. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25c. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

One-Way Settlers Fares to South and Southeast.

One-way excursion tickets to points Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, account Settlers' Excursions will be sold from all ticket stations on the Pennsylvania Lines, during December, January, February, March and April, or full particulars consult Local Ticket Agent of those lines.

Advertised Letter

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

LADIES.
Gilkison Minnie Miss.
McDonald Lucinda Mrs.
McDonald Lucinda

GENTS.
Brown John W. Mr.
McDonald John Mr.
Perry F. J.

Seymour, Ind., Jan. 2, 1905.
WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.

Tonic to the System.

For liver troubles and constipation there is nothing better than DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous Little Pills. They do not weaken the stomach. Their action upon the system is mild, pleasant and harmless. Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind. says, "No use talking, DeWitt's Little Early Risers do their work. All other pills I have used gripe and make me sick in the stomach and never cured me. DeWitt's Little Early Risers proved to be the long sought relief. They are simply perfect." Persons traveling find Little Early Risers the most reliable remedy to carry with them. Sold by A. J. Pellens and W. F. Peter Drug Co.

Kindly Take Notice that Ely's Liquid Cream Balm is of great benefit to those suffers from nasal catarrh who cannot inhale freely through the nose, but must treat themselves by spraying. Liquid Cream Balm differs in form, but not medicinally from the Cream Balm that has stood for years at the head of remedies for catarrh. It may be used in any nasal atomizer. The price, including a spraying tube, is 75 cts. Sold by druggists and mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

\$8.50

Our Eight-fifty Suit and Overcoat Sale is a Snap.

We are giving great values at this price. You can't get such excellent Suits and Overcoats every day for

8.50 EIGHT-FIFTY 8.50

Would rather sell than carry over and that's the reason we are offering our \$10.00 and \$12.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$8.50. Come and see what \$8.50 will do. You'll be surprised.

THOMAS
CLOTHING COMPANY.

Great Invoice Sale!

BEGINS NOW

Dec. 29, 1904, Until Date of Invoice Jan. 12, 1905, 25c to 50c Off the Dollar on the Following:

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks.
Ladies' Shirt Waists.
Ladies' Skirts.
Ladies' Suits.
Ladies' Wrappers.
Children's Dresses.

Best Prints 5c per yard.
Heavy 4-4 Brown Muslin 5c per yard.
Underwear at Special Low Prices.
Carpets Never so Cheap.
Carpet Samples 1½ yard in piece worth 50c to \$1.00 for 25c to 35c.
One Lot Umbrellas worth 49c for 29c.

C. R. HOFFMAN'S CASH HOUSE,
22 SOUTH CHESTNUT ST., SEYMOUR, IND.



Just a Sample of Our Wall Paper.

These designs are pretty, but we have those which are much prettier. We are not satisfied with merely getting pretty designs. We want to get designs PRETTIER than pretty. There must be something here to suit you, if you will only take time to drop in and see. At present we are selling paper at two cents a roll up.

Miller's Book Store,
No. 20 W. Second St., Seymour, Ind.

Neglect It and Then Regret It!

You now have your babies and other small children, but have no picture of them. Winter is coming on with the danger of colds, croup and other diseases of children. You may take them through the winter and may not. Should you lose one or more and have no picture of them? you would then regret your neglect. Bring your little ones and big ones also to us right by the post office and get photos. If you can not get high priced get cheap ones, but get Photographs of some kind. We seldom fail with babies.

PLATTER & CO.

JUST THE RIGHT THING

W. F. Pfaffenberger always has good medium priced foot wear of just the right kind to suit everyone. Shoes, Rubbers, Felt combinations, overgaiters, etc., at prices that save you the trouble of looking around for bargains. Just buy at Pfaffenberger's store and you will have the best at lowest price.

PPAFFENBERGER'S

The John Ebner Ice Co.

Cold Calculation Can't Command Customers.

But honest prices and square dealing can. That's why the number of our patrons is daily growing rapidly.

Don't you want to get a "square deal"—get full value for your money? Then buy your coal from us. You'll get full weight in coal for every dollar that you give us.

Distance and the Elements Are Against Us

It's a far cry from Seymour to the Eastern coal mines, and cold weather is likely to impede railway traffic and make it impossible for us to get our orders filled. In fact, further shipments of coal may not reach us for some time. However, we can supply you with fuel if you will give us your order now.

Try some of our Jackson Hill Domestic Nut, Pittsburg or "Lincoln" Youghhegheny Lamp. THE JOHN EBNER ICE CO. Office at Ice Plant. Phones 4-29

\$250, \$275, \$300—Cash, or Time

The Harvard
piano

Made by The John Church Company
C. W. Burkart, Agt., Seymour

DURBIN'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE TODAY OFFENSIVE CATARRH

THE GOVERNOR'S BIENNIAL MESSAGE

Following is, in part, the message of Governor Winfield T. Durbin to the sixty-fourth General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives—

The Sixty-fourth General Assembly meets amid circumstances the most propitious. For a considerable period of years the state has been in the full enjoyment of a large measure of material prosperity. The past decade has been characterized in Indiana by an unparalleled growth in industrial interests; by a vast increase in farm values; by unprecedented development of means of transportation and intercommunication; by the discovery and exploitation of natural resources rivaling in extent and surpassing in variety those of any other state in the Union. The progress of the state has not been confined to material development; we have kept pace with the most advanced among our American commonwealths in almost every phase of activity which has claimed the attention of states in the light of a broadening conception of the state's duty toward its citizenship. Our public service has been free from scandal; we have permanently established a precedent, more powerful than any statute, that the commonwealth's business demands and must receive the same intelligent and jealous care that the honest and prudent business man gives to his private concerns or to the trusts which others have imposed upon him. We have fostered education, we have amplified the beneficence of our benevolent and charitable institutions, not simply by adding brick and mortar to them, but by infusing into their administration more of the spirit of responsibility to the people and to the state's unfortunate wards. We may safely at this time throw open the doors of every Indiana institution to the broad light of day without fear that scrutiny will bring reproach to centers of responsibility. This condition of affairs has not been attained without unceasing effort; it has not been, it may not be maintained without continual care; good government does not create itself. But it is to the glory of our people that they demand and secure clean, wholesome, business-like administration of public affairs, and that the executive official who seeks to place and maintain the public service upon a high level, may know that the people will ultimately understand and appreciate the effort, whatever amount of criticism may come from those who, prompted by a variety of motives, oppose responsible authority in the development of plans for betterment. Without claiming in the creation of such condition more than a humble share of credit, I will say with a full knowledge of what this statement implies that in the administration of her public affairs, Indiana has during the past decade, combined honesty and economy with efficiency and humanitarianism in a degree unsurpassed by any other state in the Union. And if there is need for justification in such a course more than the pleasure and pride which comes with duty well performed, there ought to be significance and admonition to the party in power in the fact that this is the sixth successive legislature in which that party has been predominant, and this in a state in which so long a continuous tenure is a standing denial of the usual order of things.

High Stewardship Demanded

And there is admonition too, in the fact that more and more the people of this country are demanding of their servants in authority a strict accounting of their stewardship. This is a government of political parties, and in a democracy they offer the only available method of responsible government, but happily a party name is ceasing to be a sufficient cloak for official rascality or incapacity. In the recent elections the gaps which yawn between the state and national results in a half dozen northern commonwealths where public opinion is active and predominant, show that American citizenship is rising to a better appreciation of its own rights and responsibilities. The best politics in public administration is the absence of politics as a controlling motive; the best politics in legislation is patriotic devotion to our whole citizenship, without regard to party. The time ought to come when there is no necessity in our general assembly, which has before it for consideration practically no questions of national policy, for a division into the majority and minority side, and when the only line of demarcation drawn should be the self-created boundary between those who seek unselfishly to serve the public weal and those whose purpose in public life is the furtherance of ends inconsistent with the general good.

Legislative Responsibility

We may not safely be content with what has been accomplished, for our responsibility, your responsibility, is to the future, with its increasing demands upon the conscience and the intelligence of those who represent the people in places of authority. In a civilization developing so rapidly as is our own, passivity is comparative reaction; standing still is retrogression. Particularly on broad and elemental questions of government our people are thinking with an intensity that begets swift progress, and the legislative body which depends too much upon precedent will

find itself lagging behind the general advance of public sentiment.

Upon no Indiana General Assembly gathered in many years has there rested so heavy a burden of responsibility as that which devolves upon you. Conditions are such as to demand during the present session larger provision for the increasing number of our defective and dependent classes; the work of the Codification Commission, involving a revision of a considerable portion of our entire statute law, in itself presents sufficient subject for deliberation to occupy the entire session, and beyond this, two or three important questions, moral as well as political in their nature, and affecting vitally the future of our commonwealth, press themselves upon your honorable bodies for attention. The Protection of the Franchise.

Foremost among these I place the preservation of the elective franchise from pollution. I believe that I speak for the vast majority of the people of this state when I say that the time has come for the application of drastic remedial measures to the plague of corruption which is fastening itself upon our public politics to an extent appalling to those who look forward to the ultimate in the sort of progress that has been made along these lines in recent years. We have in Indiana advanced legislation for the protection of the purity of the ballot, but the statistics of political debauchery in this state for the year 1904, if it were possible to present them, would be nothing short of astounding. I am informed by unquestioned authority that in a single county of this state casting in 1902 a total vote of little more than 5,000 there were in the last campaign nearly 1,200 voters regularly listed as purchasable, and that \$15,000 raised by assessment from candidates and otherwise were spent by the contending political parties in the effort to control that county. This county is recognized as one of the plague spots of the state from the standpoint of political debauchery, but the situation there is rivaled in other counties, and wherever it exists it represents only the goal, and this is not the ultimate goal, toward which every community in this state will trend unless remedial legislation be effected. Within the most recent years there is appearing in connection with this evil a phenomenon vastly more significant than the sale of votes by ignorant and vicious persons inherently lacking in self-respect and tempted to the sale of the franchise by poverty—and this is the astounding disposition manifested by many men fairly prosperous to look upon a vote as a legitimate subject of barter and sale. It is unnecessary in this presence to portray the results which inevitably must follow the adoption of a let-alone policy to this menacing condition of affairs. Our present need is legislation framed in the light of a clearer conception of the real enormity of the offense involved in the purchase or sale of a vote, and of the fearful consequences which must follow an extension of the system of suffrage-corruption toward dominance in our elections.

The evils of this system do not cease with the loss of honor involved in the act of the individual who sells his vote. The system is rapidly increasing the power of money, not only in elections, but with those chosen to places of responsibility at the polls, and with no interruption of the current which has now set in, we may reasonably look forward to the time when Indiana has fallen from her present high estate, and her public affairs are within the control of plundering agents of conspiracy against the public good.

Statute a Farce.

Our present statute against the crime of suffrage prostitution is nothing short of farcical. It provides for the disfranchisement of any person selling his vote. It places no penalty on the vote buyer, on the theory that to impose punishment upon both parties to the transaction would make conviction impossible. Accepting this theory, punishment should be prescribed for the vote buyer and not the vote seller. The law against seduction does not punish the person seduced, but visits a penalty upon the guilty plotter against virtue. The fact that men who consider themselves and are considered by their neighbors respectable and law-abiding citizens are swept into the vortex of corruption every two years during the excitement of a struggle for supremacy should not deter the legislature from defining the purchase of a vote in a primary convention or an election as a felony, punishable on conviction by imprisonment in a penal institution, relieving the vote-seller of liability and offering such a reward for successful prosecutions that the danger of the system will become so great that it will cease to command the services of anyone who values either his freedom or his good name. * * * I believe the General Assembly would do well to give consideration to the advisability of requiring the gradual introduction of voting machines in all the counties of the state.

The Saloon Question.

The past two years have witnessed a great awakening among the people of our state to the dangers of the saloon as a social and political factor. There is a general belief that the state has failed to hold the retail liquor traffic to an accountability sufficiently strict. More and more as I have looked into the personnel of the unfortunate who crowd our penal and charitable institutions I am impressed with the large part sustained by the liquor traffic in recruiting the poor-house, the insane hospital, the jail and the penitentiary. The evil of liquor drinking is as old as civilization, and I am not

sufficiently impractical to believe that it may be eradicated by any arbitrary act of legislation, but that the state has not only the power, but it is burdened with the duty of so regulating the traffic which it legalizes as to cause the minimum of injury to the public weal, there can be no doubt among reasonable men. We have upon the statute books of Indiana a liquor law that is not unreasonable, but without failing to note the fact that there are many men engaged in the liquor traffic who are ready and willing to abide by the law as it exists, my own experience leads me to the statement that the general tendency of the retail traffic is in opposition to its enforcement. There seems to be no special reason why the saloon, being a legalized institution, should not conduct itself as any other business is conducted, in conformity with the laws of the state and the ordinances of the corporation within which it is located. The growing disposition of many of those engaged in the retail liquor traffic to avoid placing the saloon in the attitude of a law breaker and a center of vice and crime may be corrected to a large degree at least by making the saloon keeper more directly responsible to the public sentiment of his community. I suggest the advisability of placing the onus of securing a petition for the granting of a license bearing the names of a majority of the legal voters of a ward or township upon the applicant for license, and the authority be vested in each circuit court to revoke the license of any saloon within its jurisdiction whenever it is made to appear that the conduct of such saloon is contrary to law and a menace to the peace and order of the community. The Divorce Question.

The statistics of our courts, showing that in large and increasing numbers persons are seeking the dissolution of the obligations of marriage, are a source of alarm to those who realize that the home is the institution which lies at the basis of any civilization worthy of the name. The repeal of all our divorce laws would cure the evil from a statistical standpoint, but in few cases would it alleviate the deplorable conditions of which these statistics are indicative. There is a point beyond which the prevention of either marriage or of its dissolution is promotive of immorality rather than of healthful domestic conditions. The state should exercise the right, however, of preventing the contraction of marriage between persons manifestly unfit to assume its obligations, and particularly such marriage as insures the propagation of defectives which are certain to become a charge upon the state. The issuing of marriage licenses should be surrounded with greater safeguards, particularly the safeguard of publicity. The wisdom of requiring due notice by publication of an intention to assume the obligations of marriage has been suggested, and I commend the same to your consideration. The Codification Committee.

The work of the codification commission has not been confined to a compilation and co-ordination of the laws enacted since the last revision in 1881, but in many phases covers the entire period of the state's history since the adoption of the constitution of 1850. The work of the commission has been to gather together all the existing laws on the subjects touched and to construct therefrom, in the language of the commission, "out of the best material that could be gathered from any source, a general as well as comprehensive statute, bringing these important subjects up to what the commission deemed was the general policy of the state with respect thereto."

The questions raised by this commission are perhaps more important than any which have been submitted to any legislative body in this state since the constitutional convention of a half century ago. Their consideration should command the most thoughtful attention of every member of the general assembly.

The State's Finances.

In the management of the state's fiscal affairs during the past two years there has been no departure from the precedent of exacting from those charged with the responsibility for disbursing public funds the same strict accountability required from those engaged in the discharge of a private trust. In Indiana in recent years we have made notable advances in the matter of bringing our state governmental affairs to a clear business basis. The abolition of the fee system as a source of personal perquisites for state officials, and the increases in the amount of fees collected, the decrease in per capita cost of maintenance of the various state institutions, the establishment of the competitive system in bids for state institutions, the abolition of the "junketing" system in legislative consideration of the wants of these state institutions, the introduction of thorough bookkeeping methods and insistence upon the use of approved vouchers in the diversion of funds from the state treasury, the decrease in interest on the state debt by reason of its rapid reduction, the failure to follow the example of other states in multiplying state departments and bureaus, the application of business principles generally to the management of state affairs, is resulting in a saving to the people of Indiana of more than a million dollars a year. It is interesting to note that in Indiana we are collecting less money into the general fund from which the ordinary expenses of the state government are paid, and that we have been paying more out of this general fund toward the extinction of the state debt than we were ten years ago; yet the field of state activity has constantly

been widening during that period, and the testimony of disinterested commentators is that there has been a steady improvement in the character of the service rendered by the state to the tax-paying public.

The following payments on the state debt have been made since the last session of the General Assembly:

July, 1903, 3 per cent school refunding bonds	\$250,000
November, 1903, 3½ per cent refunders	85,000
January, 1904, 3½ per cent refunders	200,000
July, 1904, 3 per cent school refunding bonds	250,000
Jan., 1904, 3 per cent school refunding bonds	206,000
Total	\$991,000

A total payment on the state debt since the beginning of the present administration of \$2,808,000.

Availing itself of an opportunity to pay off deferred bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest, the state finance board applied the state debt sinking fund and a small amount derived from the general fund in retiring these rather than current 3 per cent bonds, in the belief that the consequent saving in interest of \$1,425 annually was of advantage to the state.

The amount of the state debt on Jan. 5 of this year was \$1,696,615.12. Of this amount \$407,000 have the optional clause and are redeemable at the pleasure of the state; the \$800,000 3 per cent cannot be paid until 1910 and are not due until 1915; the \$340,000 5 per cent Purdue bonds and the \$144,000 Indiana bonds are perpetual and represent a permanent pledge of the state toward the support of these institutions. Upon the state stock certificates, \$5,615.12, which are internal improvements certificates, interest has been stopped, and although the state has endeavored to secure trace of the owners, the effort has been unavailing, and it is unlikely that the treasury will ever be called upon for the redemption of this claim.

An Unwarranted Assumption.

An effort has been made on the eve of the assembling of the legislature to impress the members of the General Assembly and the people of the state generally with the belief that the financial affairs of the state are in a precarious condition, that the state finance board has diverted money from the general fund for the payment of the state debt to such an extent that the treasury is now embarrassed by reason of its action. There is no foundation in fact for this assumption. During the fiscal years 1903 and 1904 the total amount diverted from the general fund and paid on the state debt amounted to \$140,218, or an average of \$70,000 a year. In those two years, it may be added, the interest charges on the state debt were decreased in the aggregate by reason of payments made in 1902 and 1903, \$92,720, leaving an alienation from the general fund as compared with former years of less than \$50,000. A fact more significant to the General Assembly than the application of this amount to the extinction of interest-bearing obligations is that the last General Assembly made appropriations footing up nearly \$900,000 more than those of the preceding legislature, without making additional provision for meeting the demands upon the treasury thus created. The present General Assembly should understand that it is impossible for a state to increase its expenditures without also commensurately increasing its revenues and not create a gap between the two that will ultimately result in embarrassment. The present state debt sinking fund levy of three cents on the hundred dollars will yield, before it is possible to lift it from the duplicate, sufficient revenue to discharge every dollar of the state debt due before 1915, or payable before 1910, and leave a balance of about \$50,000 in the fund. The amount of the remaining obligation will be only \$800,000. I therefore recommend the discontinuance of this levy, believing that the debt-paying policy is so well established that the small remaining portion of the debt may be met out of the general fund through a wise adjustment of expenditures and receipts by the present and succeeding General Assemblies.

It is the duty of the General Assembly, which fixes the tax levy, to provide by immediate taxation for the payment of the obligations created by its own appropriations. The balance in the general and benevolent funds is sufficient, reinforced by revenue from the June settlements, and the usual anticipations of the December settlement prior to the end of the fiscal year, to meet the ordinary expenditures for the present fiscal year. It is certain that every reasonable demand upon the state treasury during the next two years may be met by substituting for the 3-cent state institutional fund levy a 3-cent special institutional levy which will bring into the treasury during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1907, approximately \$450,000. With all possible payments upon the state debt prior to 1910 provided for by the revenues from the state debt sinking fund accruing before it is possible to lift it from the duplicate, it will be possible with the income of the next two or three years, supplemented by the proposed special 3-cent levy, to carry out plans of new construction which will anticipate institutional needs for several years to come and make it possible thereafter, even with the special levy abolished, to accumulate in the treasury sufficient to meet the remainder of the state debt when it becomes payable. By such an arrangement there will be no increase of the total tax levy, which would, in my opinion, be unnecessary. The annual increase in the state's revenues

due to an increase in the duplicate, should provide for the legitimate growth in the state's expenditures. The fiscal affairs of the state present no problems that may not easily be solved by wise and economical legislation. I therefore recommend that with the change indicated the state tax levy remain as at present, 30½ per cent on the hundred dollars. Our Institutional System.

The most serious problem presented, and one which presses for immediate solution, is that involved in the inadequacy of our institutions for the insane to provide for those whose care is a duty of the state. The estimated number of insane persons in Indiana, including the incurable, for whom provision needs to be made by the state, is about 600. By increasing the capacity of the Northern, Eastern and Southern hospitals to 1,000 beds each, and rearranging the hospital districts in such manner as to distribute the insane in accordance with this readjustment, additional accommodations may be had for about 800 patients, which would relieve the situation for the present and some time to come. It is estimated that this could be accomplished by an expenditure of about \$500,000, whereas the cost of a new institution would not only be about double that amount, but would involve larger annual expenditures for maintenance.

In my message to the last General Assembly I recommended the creation of a commission to investigate the advisability of establishing a hospital or colony for epileptics. This commission has completed a report for your consideration. It is in my opinion a mistake to confuse the subject of provision for the epileptics with that of relieving the congested condition of our hospitals for the insane. There is a difference of opinion, too, as to the advisability of associating sane and insane epileptics in the same institution. The generally accepted opinion is that it is much better to provide for the custody of insane epileptics in hospitals for the insane.

The Indiana Reformatory.

The Sixty-third General Assembly passed an act placing in the hands of the Governor the power to reorganize the board of managers of the Indiana Reformatory. The enactment of the Reformatory bill not only confirmed the provision of the constitution making the Governor the responsible head of the state government, but because of what has followed it has emphasized the wisdom of a centralized system of authority, coupled with direct responsibility to the taxpaying public. Realizing the impossibility of accomplishing the desired reforms in the institution so long as there was either direct or indirect perpetuation of the former regime, the board of managers on July 1, 1903, appointed W. H. Whitaker of Indianapolis, general superintendent. The result of the new administration has been the accomplishment of moral, sanitary and fiscal reforms which have served to revolutionize conditions in the Indiana Reformatory, and place it in line with the spirit and methods of our institutional system.

The State Labor Commission.

The wisdom of the law creating the state labor commission has been significantly vindicated by the operations of this bureau during the past two years. In the language of the recently submitted biennial report of the commissioners, "fewer lockouts, strikes and boycotts, a smaller number of persons involved, a shorter duration of trouble, a lessened intensity of strife, more gratifying settlements and a greater number of adjustments without strikes." The work of this commission in the arbitration of industrial differences is in harmony with the spirit of conciliation and of consideration which is taking hold upon our industrial life in the light of a higher conception of the duty of citizens one to another. The state factory inspection bureau and the state mine inspection bureau have also continued their useful work in a spirit which has commanded the confidence of both employer and employee. Our laws for the creation and maintenance of safe and sanitary conditions in shop, store, mine and factory are as well enforced as those of any other state in the Union.

Regulation of Private Banks.

Recent developments have served to emphasize the demand for some form of state supervision of private banks. The law in Indiana treats private banks, of which we have a very large number, as co-partnerships and fixes the financial responsibilities accordingly. I renew my recommendations of two years ago that the law should definitely fix a capital to be fully paid in cash as a basis for private banks, the minimum amount being \$25,000, the same as now provided for in the organization of state banks.

Railroad Commission.

The present General Assembly will be asked to enact a law creating a railroad commission. The subject should be approached in a spirit of consideration for the rights of both the shipper and the railroad corporation. The question of railroad rates and service is one that vitally affects the commercial interests of the state. Class legislation is not demanded by the people of Indiana, and that radicalism which defeats itself should have no part in the deliberations of the General Assembly upon this important subject. A measure that takes into account the interests of all concerned would doubtless be of great public benefit. To the end that such a result may be secured, I recommend that the railroad committees of both houses deliberate in joint session, with a view to formulating a bill which will neither

be oppressive to any legitimate interest, nor fail to correct the inequalities of which complaint is made.

Forestry.

The forest policy of the state is now a subject of much public interest. It is worthy of note that Indiana is the only state in the Middle West that is pursuing a definite course with a view to the preservation and development of this vitally important agricultural and industrial interest. The development of this policy will greatly affect the usefulness and value of the more than 600,000 acres of broken and at present almost worthless agricultural lands in Indiana, and insure to the industrial institutions of the commonwealth a sufficient timber supply for the future.

Fire Losses and Insurance.

I renew my recommendation of two years ago that there be enacted a fire marshal law, similar to that in operation in the state of Massachusetts. The unusual fire loss in Indiana in recent years is reflected in higher rates for insurance, which constitute a heavy tax upon the entire insuring public. To require by law that property shall be kept in an insurable condition, to officially investigate and control building construction, to pursue and punish incendiarism, to investigate causes and carelessness, are the general remedies sought to be applied in the fire marshal legislation of recent years. Much has been accomplished toward the extinction of "wildcat" insurance in this state, but much remains to be accomplished before there is back of every insurance policy the guarantee of payment which is the right of every man who pays a premium.

The Organized Militia.

It is recommended that the militia law of this state, in so far as it prescribes the organization thereof, be so amended as to conform to the law prescribing the organization of the army, and that the power be given the Governor, as commander-in-chief of the militia, to make such changes, by general order, in the organization of the militia, as may from time to time become necessary to accomplish the conformation thereof to that of the army.

Decline of Lynching.

Lynchings and similar manifestations of the mob spirit have been unknown in Indiana during the past eighteen months. The Indiana anti-lynching law, providing for the forfeiture of office by any sheriff failing to offer proper resistance to any mob seeking to seize a prisoner, is a salutary one. More potent than any statute, however, in the maintenance of the supremacy of the law, is the force of public sentiment, which should be so active in the matter of lynch law that any sheriff or other peace officer failing to perform his sworn duty in such an emergency may expect to be branded as a coward and an incompetent, which indeed he is. We need to have established as a doctrine universally accepted that the man who invokes violence in an assault upon the law, whatever his pretext, must be struck down by the law's strong arm.

The Common Schools.

The common schools are an interest which lie close to the heart of the people of this state. The tendency toward making our educational system "top heavy" by accentuating the claim upon the public of the high school and university, rather than the common school, is to be deplored. The wages commonly paid teachers in the common schools are not such as to encourage men and women of talent and ambition to remain in the service of the state as teachers. In some localities, owing to the insufficiency of local valuations to produce adequate revenue for school purposes, the conditions are especially deplorable. The situation is one which invites the serious consideration of the General Assembly.

Indiana has just ground for pride in the prestige attained by the splendid comparative showing made at the St. Louis Exposition and has reason to feel that the appropriation made for this purpose was an excellent investment. Of the \$150,000 appropriated the commission will be able to return at least \$15,000 to the state treasury.

In Conclusion.

In conclusion I desire to call the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that if reports current are to be credited, the Legislature now entering upon its session will be called upon to resist the importunities of the most formidable professional lobby which has visited itself upon any General Assembly in the recent history of the state. The influence of every member of this General Assembly who has come here with a determination to do his duty, should be exerted not only toward the rebuke of every illegitimate method of approach which may be employed by those seeking to influence legislation, no matter what their professional or political standing, but toward the apprehension and proper punishment of any servant of the state yielding to such inducements. For my successor soon to be inaugurated I solicit that complete and sympathetic co-operation of the General Assembly which is his due, not only because of his exalted office, but because he will bring to his duties an earnest purpose to serve faithfully and well the people of this commonwealth. Through harmony should prevail between the executive and legislative departments of our state government, to the end that out of a mutual desire to further the commonwealth's best interests there may come legislation and administration that will realize the expectations and merit the approbation of the people whom you represent in common.

WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

OFFENSIVE CATARRH

I suffered for a long time with a bad case of Catarrh, and took a great deal of medicine without any benefit. I had a continual headache, my cheeks had grown purple, my nose was always stopped up, my breath had a sickening and disgusting odor, and I coughed incessantly. I heard of your S. S. S. and wrote you. I commenced to use it, and after taking several bottles I was cured and have never since had the slightest symptom of the disease. MISS MARY L. STOKM, Cor. 7th & Felix Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 29, 1903. I had Nasal Catarrh for years for which I used S. S. S. with very gratifying results. I tried local applications for some time, and getting no permanent relief I came to the conclusion that the seat of the trouble was in the blood. Knowing S. S. S. to be a good blood medicine I began its use, and after using it for some little while it did away entirely with the offensive mucus in the nostrils, and I did not have to hawk and spit, especially in the morning, to dislodge the catarrhal matter. 1627 South St. FRED H. PRESSY.

The filthy secretions and foul mucus that are continually dropping back into the throat, find their way into the stomach and are absorbed into the blood. Catarrh then becomes constitutional, and the only way to get rid of it is through the blood. Write us if you have Catarrh, and our physicians will advise you without charge.

SSS The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

It quickly absorbs, gives relief at once. It opens the nasal passages, cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, heals and protects the delicate membrane of taste and smell. Full size, for sale at druggists. Trial size 10 cents, by mail. ELY BROTHERS 56 Warren St. New York

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Bony Medicine for Bony People. Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.

A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Headaches, Rheumatism and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 35 cents a box. Genuine made by Hollister Bros. Co., Denver, Colorado.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

T. M. JACKSON, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

104 W. SECOND STREET.

BEDFORD ROUTE Southern Indiana Railway

Time Table of Passenger Trains Effective July 3, 1904.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	Every Day	Week Days	Every Day	Week Days	Every Day
St. Terre Haute	6:50	7:45	11:45	12:35	5:00
St. Linton	6:51	10:55	12:45	4:45	7:10
St. Ellettsville	6:51	10:55	12:45	4:45	7:10
St. Beechster	7:02	10:55	12:45	4:45	7:10
St. Ellettsville	7:10	11:15	1:00	4:50	7:10
St. Linton	7:10	11:15	1:00	4:50	7:10
St. Ellettsville	7:26	11:15	1:10	5:10	7:10
St. Indian Springs	7:32	11:15	1:10	5:10	7:10
St. Bedford	8:03	11:15	1:10	5:10	7:10
St. Seymour Junction	9:40	11:15	1:10	5:10	7:10
St. Seymour	9:45	11:15	1:10	5:10	7:10

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	Every Day	Week Days	Every Day	Week Days	Every Day
St. Seymour	6:15	6:55	11:35	12:35	5:10
St. Seymour Junction	6:55	7:00	11:41	12:35	5:10
St. Bedford	7:09	7:10	11:41	12:35	5:10
St. Indian Springs	7:16	7:15	11:41	12:35	5:10
St. Ellettsville	7:16	7:15	11:41	12:35	5:10
St. Beechster	7:22	7:16	11:41	12:35	5:10
St. Linton	7:34	7:16	11:41	12:35	5:10
St. Terre Haute	8:30	10:55	3:35	5:30	9:30

CONNECTIONS at UNION POINTS

TERRE HAUTE—With Union Station; with Chicago & Eastern Illinois; to and from Chicago and intermediate points, with Vandalia and from St. Louis, Indianapolis, fourth Bend, Peoria and intermediate points; and by transfer with Big Four and from St. Louis, Indianapolis and intermediate points.

LINTON—With Illinois Central, to and from St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points.

SEYMOUR—Southern Indiana Station with Indianapolis and Vincennes to and from Vincennes, Washington, Martinsville and intermediate points.

ELLETTSVILLE—Southern Indiana Station; with Evansville & Indianapolis; to and from Evansville and intermediate points.

BEEDFORD—With Monon, to and from Ellettsville and Bloomington.

SEYMOUR JUNCTION—Southern Indiana Station; with Pennsylvania and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points.

REYMOUR—With Pennsylvania, to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points; with B. & O. S. W., to and from Cincinnati and intermediate points.

On Sundays local tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip. Central Passenger Association. Tickets will be honored by this company. For time tables and further information apply to agents of this company, or to G. H. ROSEMAN, G. O. & T. A., Terre Haute, Indiana.